Wrinkles

Wrinkles

M. Mantegarna, in the Italian scientific Natura, has recently published a study on the subject of wrinkles, which appears to contain all that can be said on it at present. Wrinkles are produced, in the first instance by the frequent reposition of some nuscular contraction or by sickness. According to one writer, they are not merely superficial, but appear when the epideuic is removed, and are found not early in the face, but all over the looky. They do not con in any direction, and no law has been found inclining all their directions. They are said to depend ratifly on the foreign which form the reticular part of the dermin. M. Mantegarna thinks that the life history of a man can be written from his wrinkles but it has still to be proved that a general's wrinkles differ from those of a physician, or a laborer's from a lawyor's. A man does not always, or oven generally, carry out a faithful autobiography in his issee. Although no part of the body is free from these they visit chiefly the face, particularly round the cyes and lips. They run in all directions, horizontal, vertical and oblique, straight, curved and crossed. M. Mantegarna, then goes rapidly over the commonest and most remarkable sets of wrinkles. Those across the forehead are found in children who are rickety or idiots. Going in the sun with the face insufficiently covered brings them or prematurely. But they are in every case normal at 46, or even oatlen. Vertical sun with the face insufficiently covered brings them or promaturely. But they are in every case normal at 20, or even oather. Vertical wrinkles tween the eyes come quickly to men who study, or who worry themselves. This can readily be imagised; the eyebrows contract naturally when in deep thought; grinf or worry produces the same action, which, when re-peated, taunity produces a fold in the skin, watking continue modernous brank times. One of the Jesuits laws was that the eyebrows were not to be contracted; this was excellent from a not to be contracted; this was excellent from a metal point of view, but it was also excellent to prevent wrinkles between the eyes. Between these and the straight lines on the fere-head already mentioned come the arched wrinkles on the forchead, found above the root of the nose. These often tell of long and cruel physical suffering, or of still more painful mental terture. They arise from a great development of the vertical wrinkles and the resistance of the skin above. The crow's feet mark the passing of the forticely year. They are especially detected by latios, says M. Mantegann; and he fortwite relates an anecdote of a lady who succeeded in knepting off the dreaded visitation long after it was due by the expedient of using springs to keep the skin stretched at night at the corners of the eyes. These wrinkles are characterized by furrows, which diverge from the external angles of the eye in all directious; like the claws of the bird from which they are named. The wrinkles of eve in all directions; like the craw of the one from which they are named. The wrinkles of the nese are less trequent and less policeable, and appear in old age. Those which descend from the bestrike down each side of the month (the rides name labority) are perhaps the

from the positils down each side of the month (the vides nano labories) are perhaps the first to appear.

The reason is simple. Those furrows are created in laughing or mastication; a simple smile is sufficient to produce them, so it is not surprising the repetition of the commonest acts should seen be graven on the face. They are also bereditary. M. Mantegaura had them when he was 27 years of age, and his chillires have had them from their carliest years. The wrinkles of the cheeks and chin follow the oval of the face, and are caused by a dimination of the face, and are caused by a dimination of the face, and are caused by a dimination of the face, and are caused by a dimination of the face, and are caused by a dimination of the face, and are caused by a dimination of the face are absumed under the skin, which from a network in the lower part of the cheek clear the cars have the same origin, and only appear in oid age. Those found in the upper cyclids, and sometimes in the lower, which give the eyes an air of fairge, are the results of hard living, grief or worry.

It may be said generally that wrinkles are much more frequent in mon than in women. The former are more exposed to the sun, and take fewer precautions to protect the complexion from air and light, they undergo anore moscular exertion, and are generally thinner. Network man have wrinkles score and despection of here, as hwy people who have passed through alternate periods of stoutness and emiciation. Against certain wrinkles there is no remedy, preventive or curative. Many would wish to avec the flight of time, but the

emeciation. Against certain wrinkles there is no remedy, preventive or curative. Many yound wish to accest the flight of time, but the Spanish proved is still true. "El dente mi-ente, la caso engain, pero la arraga deser-gate," (the tech may lee, white hairs deceive, but wrinkles never.) There are defensive remedien against some whinkles, but they are often worse than the civil. Thus, to coat the often wouse than the cvil. Thus, to coat the face with a fatty substance (not paint) which softens the caticle, to keep the skin shaded and protect it as far as possible from contact with the six and sun, may preserve it. This is one of the services rendered by not volts to remove the these three pieces of not have their inconveniences, as they are had for the sight and impede respiration. Another removing to grow fat about the time the wrinkles should appear. The skin is stratched by the pressure of the tissues beneath, and the creases are smoothed out. On the other hand, when one grows thinner as forty, the effects or the face are disastrons, and were the wrinkles which begin to appear in all directions then to be

old man. The study of wrinkles, concludes M. Nante game, has still to be prosecuted. It would be necessary to compare them is the different races of mankind to see if there are any sensible difference, and if so, their causes and extent. It would certainly be interesting to know something more of "those — democrats who won't flatter," as Byron puts it somewhere,— St. Louis Goide, Democrat,

FOR JOB WORK EXECUTED IN

Table-Covers

The tendency of the tasts of the present day is toward an increme of color, a tendency to be encouraged, since builliant touches here and there blend into harmony the discord of the most ill-conceived houses

the most ill-conceived homes.

A room may be plain in its appointments, with a wall paper hopelessly dull and old-fashioned, and yet look bright and attractive if there is a meas of glowing red in the table cover and the burders of the curtains. Indeed a rich, beautifully covered cloth for the center table works of itself an effective transformation.

Imagine, for instance, the charm added to a parlet by a table cover composed of a yard of peacock bine flamed, two and a half yards of creamy linen crash (the coarse kind) and half an ounce of blue worsted to match, put together in this wise. First cut as large a square of the flamed, as the goods will admit. This forms the center piece. Then divide the crash into halves, and the halves into two equal longths, thus making four strips. Sew this as a border around the center piece, joining the midigonally at the center piece, joining the hordering into accurate thirds by pencil lines, leave the upper thirds plain, fringe the lower third as a finish te the cover, and draw out all the lengthwise threads of the middle third. Through the up and down threads left run in and out a sarrip of blue flamed the requisite width, and is a last dainty touch head the fringe with a blue feather stitching of worsted.

touch head the fringe with a blue feather stitching of worsted.

A still handsomer cloth of peacock, idne is cut from the soft double-width, double-faced catton famuel that resembles plush—though but a dollar a yard—and has a border of real peacock feathers, each one overlapping the other and lightly held in place by numerous invisible stitches.

Another transferd cover of the same material

other and lightly held in place by numerous invisible stitches.

Another tasteful cover of the same material is a deep wine red tint with a border of golden half moons. These are shaped out of flamed and must measure five inches from tip to tip. Basic them on the cloth about at inch apart, and butten-hele all around with yellow floss. A plain, broad band of old gold flamed that end each side with loose slip stitches of dark blue is also officetive, especially if there are curtains to match, with similar band across the top and bottom.

Very elegant covers are fushioned of plush or velvet in rich quiet shades, ornamented with the popular applique design of popples, sunflowers, cat-tails, and meadow grasses, arranged as betders of large corner pieces and held in place by the simple button-hole and herring-bone stitches.

Small, gay volors can be made at a trifling cost of two unbicached Turkish towels sawed together and trimmed with narrow parallel rows of bright ribben or black velvet, embroidered with bugs, bees and butterflies; and evenly bound and tacked along the edges with many brass-he ded nails, they form quite extremely pretty patterns for square footstools or the quant little cross-legged chairs of oak and wainut.—Goldy's

Ramie.

The fibres in their rancillaginous cave lopes now constitute what are called "rib ands." These are sent to France, where they are chemically treatest after a method ands." These are sent to France, where they are chemically treated after a method invented and developed by M. Fremy and M. Urbain. The former gentleman is a member of the French Institute and chief of the Government laboratory in Paris, and the latter is M. Fremy's principal assistant. It may be added that M. Fremy has made himself famous by his researches into the nature of fibrous plants, and the question of their preparation for market. The Fremy-Urbain process mannly consists in submitting the rheea ribands to alkaline treatment, under conditions which vary with the variations in the character of the plant. The result is rheea fibre of perfect quality, chemically pure as regards dyeing, and of unbroken staple, reaching in many cases to 14 inches in length. A Manchester firm of manufacturers of very high standing have already expressed the opinion that the results which we have sketched in rapid outline must have a most important influence on the textile industry of Great Britain. But at present, English spinning machinery is not adapted for the economical treatment of the long English spinning machinery is not adapted for the economical treatment of the long silky fibres of the rheen plant, which are said to be the strongest in nature. It re-mains then, for mechanical ingenuity to complete the solution of the rheen fibre problem.—Leadan Argus.

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Seen on deposit three months at the time of making up the yearly accounts. No interest will be computed on fractions of Dollars or for fractions of a month. No interest will be allowed on money withdrawn within three months from date of deposits. Thirty days notice must be given at the Bank of an intention to withdraw any money; and the Depositor's Pass-book must be produced at the same three. No money will be paid except upon the Draft of the Depositor, accompanied by the proper Fass-book. On the first day of September of each year, the accounts will be most up, and potential on all sums that shall have remained on deposit three months or more and unpaid, will be credited to the depositors, and from that date form part of the principal. that date form part of the principal.

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